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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Vol. III

MAY, 1928

No. 6

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1928-1929



WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

THE SCHOOL OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCES

A senior college requiring for admission two years of college work or its equivalent.

Two-year courses leading to the degrees Bachelor of Political Science (B. P. S.) and Bachelor of Science (B. S.) in Commerce.

Students may major in:

International Law
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For catalog and other information address Albert H. Putney, Director of the School of the Political Sciences, 1907 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1928-1929

Vol. 3

MAY, 1928

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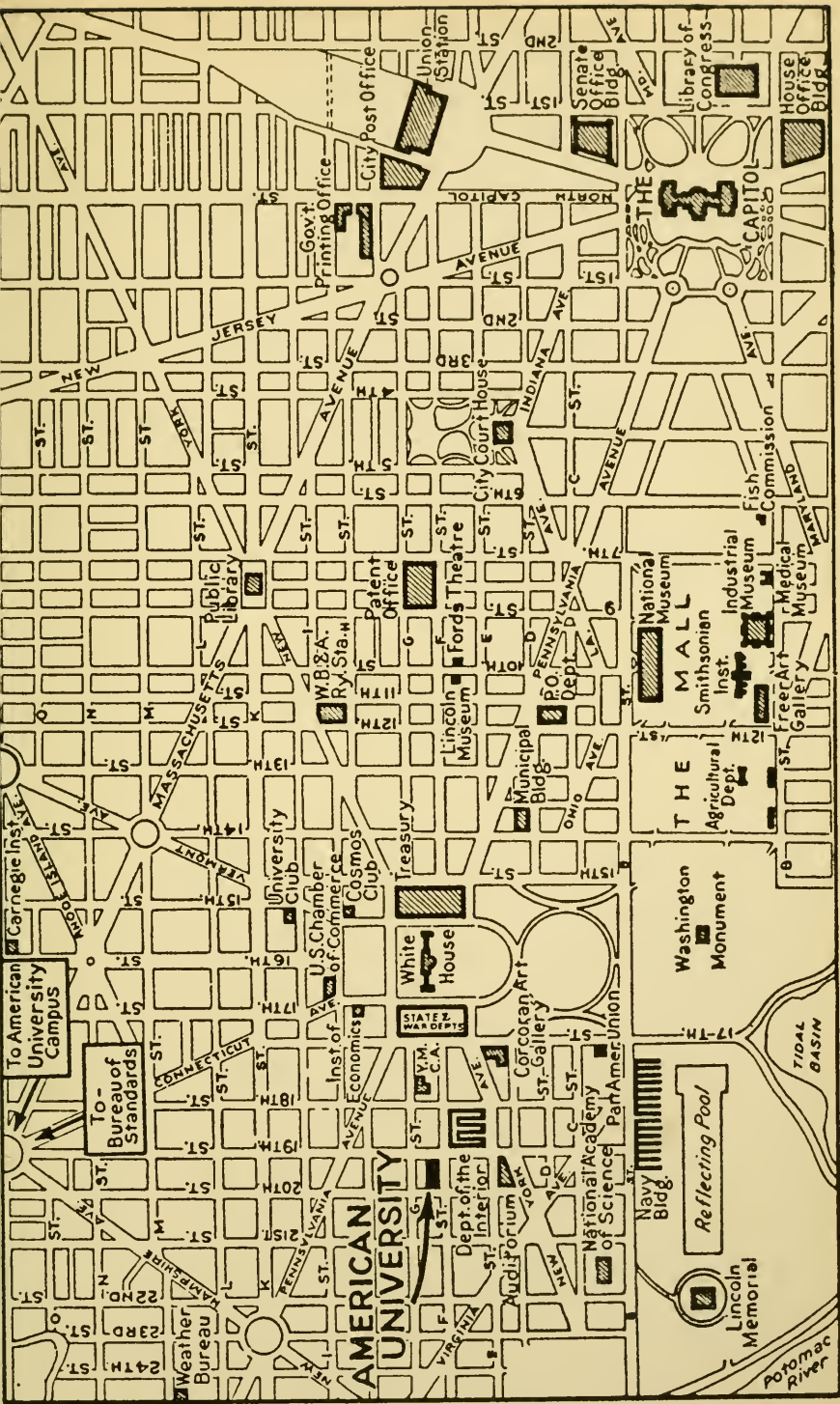
CALENDAR 1928-29

1928

Sept. 24-26	Registration.
Sept. 27 Thurs.	Lectures begin.
Nov. 28 Wed.	Thanksgiving recess begins at noon.
Dec. 3 Mon.	Work resumed at noon.
Dec. 21 Fri.	Christmas recess begins at noon.

1929

Jan. 2 Wed.	Work resumed at noon.
Jan. 19-25	Examinations.
Jan. 26-28	Registration.
Jan. 29 Tues.	Work resumed at noon.
Feb. 22 Fri.	Washington's Birthday ; holiday.
Mar. 28 Thurs.	Easter recess begins at noon.
Apr. 2 Tues.	Work resumed at noon.
May 20-25	Examinations.
June 3 Mon.	Commencement Day.



WASHINGTON (N. W.), D. C.

Showing location of principal institutions of interest to University students

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The American University was incorporated by an Act of Congress of the United States on February 24, 1893. It is under the control of the Board of Trustees consisting at present of forty-three members.

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IDA LETTS EDUCATIONAL FUND: Mr. Corby, *Chairman*; Chancellor Clark and Mr. Walter.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for The American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for buildings. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. Classes were not regularly enrolled, however, until 1920. In that year the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the Graduate School of the Political Sciences.

The establishment of the College of Liberal Arts was approved by the Trustees in June, 1924, and the College was opened on September 23, 1925. In January, 1926, the Trustees adopted a plan of reorganization consolidating all of the graduate work in the one Graduate School and creating a senior college to be known as the School of the Political Sciences with junior and senior courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Political Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

From the beginning The American University has emphasized graduate instruction. Its Graduate School is not an afterthought or the grafting of an alien idea on an older college of the traditional type. The officers of instruction in the Graduate School, while not representing every field of study, recognize within their respective departments the obligation to cultivate productive scholarship and to prepare advanced students for writing, for teaching, for research, or for public service.

The special fields in which The American University accepts responsibility for graduate instruction within limits specified in the detailed description of courses, are: Philosophy; International Law; International Relations; History; Constitutional Law and Government; Economics; Foreign Trade; Social Economy; Education; Psychology; English and Comparative Literature; Fine Arts; and Physical Science.

LOCAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRAM

In every country the political capital offers resources for graduate research and training in certain fields which from the nature of the case can not be matched elsewhere; and this is conspicuously true of the National Capital of the United States. While Washington does not compete in wealth, commerce, or industry with many larger cities, it has, on the other hand, great libraries, museums, laboratories, and, in various departments of the Government, technical scientific equipment such as can be found in no other center of population. These facilities, like the churches, cathedrals, and higher institutions of learning in the National Capital, are not a mere local possession. They belong to and are the pride of the nation. Even more important than these material resources is the related fact that the National Capital includes in its population an exceptionally large number of distinguished scientists, capable administrators, technical experts and public-spirited citizens who create an atmosphere favorable to the pursuit of scientific studies and the cultivation of a serious interest in the

social and political sciences. In the permanent population of the National Capital there will always be found an exceptional number of young men and women who are attracted by the rewards which belong to disinterested public service, whose ambitions lie in this direction rather than in the amassing of wealth or in such careers as may more naturally be found in commercial and industrial centers. Thronging the scientific bureaus of the Federal Government and the university class rooms in Washington, as in the capitals of other nations, will always be found an exceptional number of mature and eager students. Many of them are public servants who enjoy official relations with one another and with distinguished scientists quite aside from any academic association. Under such conditions the particular task of the University becomes inspiring and clearly defined.

The American University, while claiming no monopoly of such national resources, frankly accepts its place as an institution of higher education whose program is based upon its location, its exceptional opportunities, and the special needs of its natural clientele. Certain subjects which are considered essential in other universities may be subordinated here or perhaps omitted altogether. Other subjects, important in themselves, may be left mainly to neighboring institutions which have special facilities or were earlier in the field; but in the departments in which The American University does offer graduate instruction, the aim is to maintain the highest standards of scholarship, to guide the student in utilizing to the full not only its own teaching and other facilities but such resources as are available in the official archives, libraries, museums, and scientific activities of the capital.

For its teachers and students alike, the University seeks stimulating and educational contact with American and foreign scientists, diplomats, and experts in various fields. Students properly introduced and guided invariably find a cordial reception in such quarters.

While old world archaeology, general history, and especially the European culture which affords the immediate background of American civilization are not neglected, and while their importance

in any general system of university instruction is fully recognized, nevertheless, the Graduate School of The American University proposes to emphasize increasingly American history, American international relations, American literature and drama, American art and archaeology, American education, and the study of American economic and political problems.

As indicated in the summary of the institution's history on a later page, the University shares the original religious background of most eastern universities and it preserves this common spiritual attitude without formal ecclesiastical affiliation. It recognizes a definite responsibility to clarify and evaluate those beliefs upon which modern civilization depends, and it seeks to examine them fearlessly and constructively. In accordance with the emphasis which the University places upon the study of American thought, it accepts the obligation to investigate and formulate the spiritual values essential to a sound national life.

RESOURCES IN WASHINGTON

The Graduate School is located in the northwest quarter, near the center of the city, within a short distance of the White House; the State, War, and Navy Building; the Departments of Interior, Treasury, and Commerce; the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross, and the Pan-American Union.

There are some two hundred libraries in Washington, most of which are open to the student for reference and research.

The American University has its own college library now housed in the new Battelle Memorial Library Building on the campus, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, about four miles from the Graduate School.

At 1901 and 1907 F Street are the special departmental collections for the immediate use of students of the Graduate School and the School of the Political Sciences.

The Library of Congress, near the Capitol, about one mile from the Graduate School, but within easy access, is the third library of the world in size. According to recent but always enlarging fig-

ures, it has 3,625,000 books and notable collections of 1,015,000 maps, 465,000 prints, and 1,025,000 pieces and volumes of music. Every facility is offered to university students for the use of this great library.

Equally hospitable is the District Public Library, Central Building at 8th and K Street N. W., with 320,000 volumes, 800 magazines on file, and 60,000 mounted pictures. This library is rich in material relating to the history and activities of institutions of the District of Columbia.

The famous library of the Surgeon General of the Army has 650,000 books and pamphlets and 1,608 magazines relating to medical art and science.

The library of the Bureau of Education, in the Interior Department, across the street from the University, is quite as unparalleled in its own field as is the Surgeon General's library in medicine, or the Library of Congress among general libraries. It has 175,000 books and 500 magazines on file.

The Geological Survey, also in the Interior Department, contains 192,800 books, 40,555 maps and 268,000 pamphlets on file.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has a library in the Transportation Building, open to students and the interested public. It contains 100,000 books, magazines, pamphlets and maps, invaluable to the investigator.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, New Jersey Avenue and B Street S. E., has 25,000 books of interest to students of engineering economics.

The State Department has a rich collection of works on international law, foreign relations, domestic and foreign laws, etc., which may be consulted by students properly introduced. (125,000 volumes)

In the library of the United States Supreme Court and in the Law Library of Congress will be found the laws of all the States, and also the texts of the laws of foreign countries.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace maintains a library at 2 Jackson Place N. W., with 37,500 catalogued volumes and pamphlets and over 200 current periodicals and newspapers.

In this library are a number of valuable special collections, including the publications of the League of Nations, the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The United States Chamber of Commerce maintains a commercial library with some 12,000 volumes and pamphlets, including the publications of the foreign chambers of commerce and files of the house organs of the various chambers of commerce in the cities of the United States.

The library of the Department of Agriculture, 12th and B Streets S. W., has one of the best collections of agricultural literature, covering the sciences allied with agriculture, such as plant pathology, animal pathology, and farm management. About 165,000 books and pamphlets are in this collection.

In the scientific library of the Patent Office, 8th and F Streets N. W., there are about 100,000 books and 600 current magazines, useful in the study and adjudication of patents.

The reference library of the Volta Bureau, 1601 31st Street N. W., is made up of works on the education of the deaf and on the ways and means of ameliorating their condition. It has nearly 10,000 books and magazines.

The Naval Observatory has a library at Massachusetts Avenue and W Street N. W., representing the best collection of astronomical literature in the Western Hemisphere. It has 36,000 volumes and 80 technical magazines.

The library of the National Museum, B Street and the Mall, contains more than 169,300 volumes and 105,716 unbound papers, relating mainly to the natural sciences.

Other similar resources are to be found in the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Public Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Bureau of Standards. The last named institution maintains a staff of six hundred scientific specialists.

It is not merely the existence of such resources about which any tourist might learn from a guide book, but the actual use of them by the teachers and students of the Graduate School that makes it appropriate to refer to them in this general statement.

ADMISSION TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Qualified students are admitted to the Graduate School after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its equivalent from a college or scientific school of approved standing. On admission to the University the student is required to present a complete transcript of undergraduate work, and of any graduate courses for which advanced standing is desired. Admission to the Graduate School does not imply that the student is accepted as a candidate for an advanced degree. This is determined by the Faculty on the recommendation of the Dean and the professor in charge of the major subject.

REGISTRATION

All students are required to register in the office of the Dean at the beginning of each of the two semesters of the academic year. On registering, the student is expected to present, on a blank supplied for the purpose, a statement of the courses for which he desires to register, approved by the professor in charge of the major subject. Special students registering for only one course should obtain the signature of the instructor in charge of the course.

PERIODS AND CREDITS

The normal length of the lecture or discussion period in the Graduate School is seventy-five minutes, one and a half times as long as the usual academic period. Accordingly, each two-period course completed satisfactorily yields three academic credits (*i. e.*, three academic semester hours). By special vote of the Faculty, a seminar course in which more than the normal amount of work is actually required, with corresponding increase of tuition fee, may receive extra, not to exceed double, credit.

ADMISSION TO CANDIDACY

Not later than the first of November of the year in which they expect to appear for final examination, and preferably in the first

year of residence, those who desire to be admitted to candidacy will file with the Dean an application on a prescribed form, providing for a record of credits already obtained, the course taken in the current year, the subject selected for thesis, and a general outline of the student's program as a whole. Together with this application the student must give evidence of proficiency in the use of any modern language considered by the instructors to be essential for the successful prosecution of the studies to be undertaken. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be required to show such proficiency in at least two modern languages, one of which must ordinarily be German or French.

THE M. A. AND M. P. S. DEGREES

The degree of Master of Arts and the degree of Master of Political Science are conferred after at least one year of residence in the Graduate School, resulting in academic credits of at least twenty-four semester hours, twelve of which will ordinarily be in one department of study, with at least one course numbered in the six hundred group of that department. The other twelve may be in one or in two departments and may be from courses numbered in the five hundred or six hundred group.

In connection with the work done in the major department, the student is expected to write a thesis on a topic approved by the instructor in charge of the major subject and by the Faculty when passing upon admission to candidacy. Three printed or typewritten copies of the thesis must be filed with the Dean not later than the first Monday in April.

THE PH. D. AND D. C. L. DEGREES

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be conferred on a candidate who has completed not less than three full years of resident graduate study or the equivalent, resulting in academic credits of seventy-two semester hours. Of these the last year or two previous years must be spent in residence at The American University. Study for a specified time and satisfactory standing

in particular courses will not be regarded as sufficient ground for conferring the degree. The preliminary evidence of capacity for research or for scholarship required on admission to candidacy must be supported by the work done in the University and especially by the character of the thesis to which reference is made in a later paragraph. Not less than one-half nor more than three-fourths of the time of the candidate for the doctor's degree should ordinarily be devoted to his major department of study. With the consent of the instructor in charge of the major subject, however, certain courses may be included in closely related fields. The selection of minor subjects must be approved by the instructor in charge of the major subject and by the Faculty.

Students possessing all the requirements for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and who in addition hold the degree of LL. B. or J. D. from an accredited law school, may be admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The work required from candidates for this degree is equal in quantity and quality to that required from candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law are required to possess a reading knowledge of such modern languages as may be necessary in their major field.

The candidate for the doctor's degree is required, as a part of the work in his major subject, to write a thesis, which must give evidence of original investigation and should constitute a contribution to the knowledge of the subject treated. Three copies of the thesis in prescribed form must be furnished not later than April first of the year in which the examination is to be held; and, after approval of the thesis, the candidate is required:

1. To furnish to the University one hundred printed copies of his thesis; or
2. To file a satisfactory bond that one hundred copies will be furnished within two years; or
3. To furnish one hundred reprints of an abstract, digest or selected parts of the thesis in some recognized scientific

journal; this publication to be satisfactory to the instructor in charge of the major department and to be approved by the Faculty.

4. To furnish to the University one hundred copies of a summary of ten to twenty printed pages in a form approved by the Faculty.

The Faculty will conduct the final examination of candidates for all degrees conferred in the Graduate School, and will recommend successful candidates to the Chancellor and Trustees of the University.

FEES

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is seventy-five dollars a semester, payable in advance.

A Library fee of one dollar and a half is charged for each semester.

All candidates receiving a degree from the University will pay at least one full year's tuition.

Students registered for less than full work will pay ten dollars each semester per period of seventy-five minutes. In case extra credit is given in any course, because of supplementary work, there will be a corresponding increase of tuition fee.

Those who have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in The American University may take additional courses at one-half of the regular tuition rates.

Not to exceed one-half of the tuition fees paid may be refunded in case of withdrawal because of sickness or other causes beyond the student's control.

Special terms are granted to ordained ministers and missionaries: For 1928-29 a reduction of one half the tuition fees.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Faculty may grant annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows :

SWIFT FOUNDATION

The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500 to \$600. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

MASSEY FOUNDATION

Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey \$50,000 was left to The American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of deficiency of applicants, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

ECONOMICS

For the academic year 1928-29 one fellowship will be awarded by the Faculty on the recommendation of the Department of Economics. It is open to graduates of any American college, with preference to candidates who have already done some graduate work in Economics, or Social Economics, in a university of approved standing. The stipend is \$1,000, or \$842 net, after payment of tuition and fees.

SCHOLARSHIPS

By authority of The American University, the Faculty is given permission to grant five scholarships to student graduates of colleges or universities in the United States and five scholarships to students recommended by the representatives of five foreign governments. These scholarships are for the amount of the tuition fee.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

DEPARTMENTS

- I. PHILOSOPHY.
- II. INTERNATIONAL LAW.
- III. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
- IV. HISTORY.
- V. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT.
- VI. ECONOMICS.
- VII. FOREIGN TRADE.
- VIII. SOCIAL ECONOMY.
- IX. PSYCHOLOGY.
- X. EDUCATION.
- XI. ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.
- XII. FINE ARTS.
- XIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

NOTE

Courses numbered below 600 are open to juniors and seniors in the School of the Political Sciences and in the College of Liberal Arts under the regulations of their respective faculties and to auditors by special permission.

Those numbered 600 and above are open only to graduate students.

Courses not given in the academic year 1928-29 are printed in smaller type and enclosed in brackets. They are listed here with an indication as to when they are to be given for the guidance of students in planning their general program.

Odd numbered courses are given in the first semester and even numbered courses in the second.

Each department begins a new series with 500 and 600, respectively. The numbers below 500 are used in the University's undergraduate College of Liberal Arts and in the School of Political Sciences.

PHILOSOPHY

Professor Collier, Professor John, Professor Hutchins,
Professor Devine

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simultaneously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

501. THEORY OF THOUGHT AND KNOWLEDGE

The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation, structural fallacies, deduction and induction.

Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticism of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

First Semester. Professor Collier. Tues. 7:30-10:00 P. M.

502. METAPHYSICS

The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Casualty, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—The Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms

of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Second Semester. Professor Collier. Tues. 7:30-10:00 P. M.

503. THEISM

Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be required of each student. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

First Semester. Professor Collier. Mon. and Fri. 8:30-9:45 A. M.

504. ETHICS

The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Second Semester. Professor Collier. Mon. and Fri. 8:30-9:45 A. M.

603-604. INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE

This course is intended to acquaint the student with the basal principles of general science—its meaning and scope, its aim and method. Attention is given to the scientific mood and its relation to the emotional and the practical moods, and the relation of science to philosophy, to art, to religion, and to practical life.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Collier. Mon. and Fri.
9:45-11:00 A. M.

[505-506. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

The entire first year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. The standard works on the History of Philosophy will be followed, with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned, papers being presented to the instructor monthly.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1928-29.

[601-602. PHILOSOPHY OF EXPERIENCE

This course is intended to supplement the courses in the Theory of Thought and Knowledge, and Metaphysics and takes the student into a broader and somewhat more practical field.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1928-29.

[605-606. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

The Relation of Philosophy to Religion. The essential nature of Religion. Religion and the Problem of Knowledge. Religion and the Ontological Problem. The Divine attributes, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnipresence, God as Personal and Ethical. The Problem of Evil. The Destiny of Man.

Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned. Papers will be presented to the instructor monthly.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

For courses in Education, Social Economy, and Aesthetics, see description under those headings. These courses, being in closely related fields, may be accepted as a limited part of a major subject in Philosophy by a candidate for the Ph. D. degree, as is indicated on page 17.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Professor Stowell, Professor Dennis, Mr. Magnusson, and
Special Lecturers

501-502. THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

This course is designed to give an understanding of the fundamental principles of International Law and to develop the application of these principles in reasonable detail as respects the leading topics of the law. A standard textbook will be used as the basis of instruction, but will be supplemented by the study of leading cases involving questions of International Law decided by both municipal and international tribunals. These cases will be used not merely by way of illustrating the principles laid down in the writers of authority, but for the study of the development of principles according to the case method of instruction. The course is recommended for students preparing to enter the Foreign Service of the United States.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Dennis. Tues. and Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

505-506. INTERNATIONAL LAW PROCEDURE

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials. This course is given by lecturers who have had actual practical experience.

First Semester. Mon. 8:30-9:45 P. M. The Negotiation and Interpretation of Treaties, under the direction of Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of State. Dr. Charles Pergler, former Czechoslovak Minister to Japan, will give two lectures on Treaties as applied by the Courts.

Second Semester. Mon. 8:30-9:45 P. M. The Law of International Arbitration and International Claims.

The Law of Nationality (6 lectures), Dr. Henry B. Hazard, Chief Naturalization Examiner, Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor; The Law of International Claims, Rules and Practice of the Department of State Governing the Presentation of Claims (5 lectures), Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor of the

Department of State; The Law of Arbitral Procedure, including the rules of Evidence before Arbitral Tribunals (5 lectures), Prof. William C. Dennis, Agent of the United States before The Hague Court, Venezuela Arbitration 1910, Norwegian Arbitration 1922.

507-508. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WORLD ORGANIZATION

Projects and efforts toward international organization—Holy Alliance, Concert of Europe, Pan-American Union, World War and League to Enforce Peace; the international nexus of organizations at Geneva: the Secretariat and International Labor Office; the World Court at The Hague; structure of the League of Nations and the Labor Organization; political and socio-economic functioning; character of League activities: "legislative," "executive," judicial; functional penetration into activities other than governmental; comparison with recognized national administrative machinery and activities.

A lecture and research course: Assignment of special reports, Organization of Moot Assemblies; international conferences on labor and other subjects.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Magnusson. Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[503-504. THE LAW OF INTERVENTION

A study of the international law rights enforced through intervention and of the regulations governing recourse to remedial force. The restrictions and limitations recognized by the law of war in order to prevent, in so far as possible, an abusive use of force.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Stowell. Not given in 1928-29.

[603-604. INTERNATIONAL LAW SEMINAR

The Codification of International Law. The work in the Seminar will consist mainly of reports and discussions relative to the codification of selected portions of International Law. The purpose will be at one and the same time to test the student's ability to conduct independent investigations and to focus the research efforts of the whole group upon the important present-day problems of the codification of International Law in the hope that this may prove of more service than heterogeneous investigations of less immediate practical import.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Stowell. Not given in 1928-29.

For courses in Diplomatic History and in International Relations, see descriptions under those headings.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Professor Putney, Professor Tansill

501. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

This course covers the Medieval period in European History, extending from the final separation of the Eastern and Western portions of the Roman Empire to the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France in 1494, the period within which were the real beginnings of diplomatic relations and of international law. Among the more important special topics covered will be the creation of the modern European States, the origin and rise of the Roman Catholic Church, the Feudal System, the conflict between the Emperors and the Popes and the conflict between the Christian and Moslem States.

First Semester. Professor Putney. Sat. 9:00-10:15 A. M.
Given in 1928-29 and alternate years.

502. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

The history of the Diplomacy of Europe during the early modern period centers around the idea of the "balance of power," which spread from Italy throughout Europe and the creation of permanent diplomatic legations by most of the principal European countries. The great European Congresses beginning with that at Westphalia which ended in 1648. Among other important topics to be considered are the influences of the Protestant Reformation, the great dynastic wars, the primacy of France under Louis XIV, the rise of Russia and the partition of Poland.

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Sat. 9:00-10:15 A. M.
Given 1928-29, and alternate years.

505-506. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD POLITICS FROM
1815 TO 1928

The fundamental factors controlling international relations such as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism, are carefully studied,

and the movement toward international arbitration will receive special emphasis.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Tansill. Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1776 TO 1928

The purpose of the courses given in American Diplomacy is to acquaint students with the outlines of American foreign policy from the period of the American Revolution to date. The expansion of Europe beginning in the middle of the fifteenth century led to an international race for empire with the American Continent as a much coveted prize. This European background of America's Diplomacy is indicated in the first of three courses on American foreign relations. A course on American Diplomacy in the Orient will treat of relations with the Far East, while the courses on American Diplomacy in the Near East and on Diplomatic Relations with Latin America will afford unusual opportunities for special research in these restricted fields.

509. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1860-1928

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

510. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT

Second Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

511-512. NEAR EASTERN DIPLOMACY SINCE 1815

In this course the events in the Near East are studied which brought about the great European wars in 1856, 1877, and 1914; the internal racial problems of the Russian, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian Empires, the influences affecting the attitude of the different Great Powers of Europe towards the Near Eastern question, and the struggle of the various Balkan races for independence will be considered. A study will also be made of the problems of

the Moslem world, including the question of the Caliphate, and the results of the English misconception of the character of this office; the Turkish Constitution of 1908, the fall of the Turkish Empire, and the new Turkish Republic; the British and Russian spheres of influence in Persia, the Persian Constitution and the new dynasty; the independence of Egypt, and the controversy between Egypt and Great Britain over the Sudan, and the problem of the balance of power between the independent Arabian states.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Monday 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[503-504. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

This course begins with the French Revolution and extends through the nineteenth century. It includes a study of the diplomacy of Napoleon, the Congresses of Paris and Vienna, the Holy Alliance, the revolutionary year of 1848, the unification of Italy and Germany, the Near East problems, and the creation of the Triple Alliance.

In the second half of this course the thirty years since 1897 will be covered. Among the important topics which will be taken up are: The formation of the Triple Entente. The Morocco Crisis. The Turkish Revolution and Constitution of 1908. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The two Balkan Wars.

The Causes Leading up to the World War. Diplomacy of the World War. The Peace Treaties. The League of Nations. Historical antecedents of the nine new or restored countries of Europe. The "Red" and "White" Dictatorships in Europe. The Little Entente. Existing European diplomatic problems. Diplomatic relations between European countries and those in other continents.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1928-29.

[507. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1776-1823]

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1928-29.

[508. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1823-1860]

Second Semester. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1928-29.

[513-514. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA

The history of the diplomatic relations of the various Latin-American countries during the nineteenth century. Particular attention will be given the Revolutionary period, the formation of the new countries, and the Monroe Doctrine, including its reception by the different Latin-American countries. A study will be made of the diplomatic relations of the Latin-American countries both with one another and with the United States and European countries.

During the second semester the study of the diplomatic history of Latin America during the opening years of the twentieth century will be taken up. Among the topics to be especially studied are the growing international importance of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil; the various boundary disputes in South America; the changing views as to the Monroe Doctrine; the Drago Doctrine; the growing influence of the United States in the Caribbean region, especially in Panama, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua. The course will close with the consideration of the end of the Díaz régime in Mexico, the Mexican Revolution, and the Constitution of 1917.]

First and Second Semesters. Not given in 1928-29.

[601-602. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

This seminar course is supplementary to courses 501-4. Each semester an intensive research study will be made of some special topic within the field covered by the general course in the History of European Diplomacy.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Not given in 1928-29.

HISTORY

Professor Tansill, Professor Duncan, Dr. Manning

AMERICAN HISTORY, 1776-1860. In the following courses in American history special attention is devoted to the economic, social, and political aspects of American development.

501. AMERICAN HISTORY, 1776-1829. In this course the basic factors of American development are emphasized: nascent nationalism; political principles and growth of parties; economic origins of Jeffersonian democracy; problems of fiscal administration; rise of sectionalism; American culture.

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

502. AMERICAN HISTORY, 1829-1860. The inauguration of President Jackson marked a new era in American history. Special attention is directed to the implications of Jacksonian democracy: the influence of the frontier; the unrestricted suffrage franchise; the abolition of property qualifications for public office; the humanitarian aspects of the new social philosophy. The growth of sectionalism is given careful consideration, and the economic bases of Southern secession are studied. The educational development during this middle period deserves extended notice, especially the significant progress of the lower South.

Second Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

505-506. ORIENTAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Prehistoric Man 500,000 B. C. to 5000 B. C. The course will cover the origin and development of man, his earliest homes and migrations, the beginnings and growth of language, religion, morals, civil and political institutions, and industries. The lectures will be illustrated by photographs and stereopticon views and by visits to museums. The course is meant to give the prehistoric

background for the history of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria. Topics for research will be given and reference readings in the more important works will be assigned.

Books recommended: H. F. Osborn, "Men of the Old Stone Age," 1915; J. M. Tyler, "New Stone Age in Northern Europe," 1921; G. G. MacCurdy, "Human Origins," 2 volumes, 1924; A. Keith, "Concerning Man's Origin," 1927.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Duncan. Mon. 1:15-3:45 P. M.

507-508. GENERAL HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA

A brief review of political, cultural, and economic conditions in Spain and Portugal which motivated their colonial expansion opens the course. A study of the discovery, conquest, and colonization of their American dominions precedes an examination of the antecedent civilizations of the various subjugated indigenous peoples. Then follows a rapid survey of the three centuries of paternalistic colonial control which preserved but exploited and oppressed the natives and, together with the decadence of the mother countries and the European international conflicts in which they were involved, prepared the way for the emancipation struggle whose triumph resulted in the birth of the many nations collectively known as Latin America. A comprehensive exposition of the governmental, economic and cultural development of each of the countries during the century of their independent existence, and of their more important international relations concludes the year's work.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Manning. Mon. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

[503. AMERICAN HISTORY, 1860-1877

The period of the Civil War will be studied with special reference to its economic, social, and political aspects. Economic and political readjustment will be developed at length, and the effects of Northern policies will be indicated.]

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1928-29.

[504. AMERICAN HISTORY, 1877-1928]

In this concluding course in American political history the industrial evolution in the United States will be treated in detail. The rise of big business and its effect upon economic and political theory will receive due emphasis; the growth of foreign investments; the race for colonial empire and control of backward countries; American imperialism. Political expressions of agrarian unrest will be studied—the Granger movement; the Greenback Party; the Populist Party; and the Farmer-Labor Party. Constitutional problems resulting from the increase in Federal powers will be given adequate consideration.]

Second Semester. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1928-29.

[601-602. AMERICAN HISTORY SEMINAR]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1928-29.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT

Professor Putney, Dr. Nations, Dr. Moore, Dr. Needham,
Mr. Trammell, Col. Rigby, Mr. Telford

501. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

This course will be primarily one in constitutional history. Among the topics to be studied will be foreign influences in the creation of the United States Constitution, the Colonial Charters and early State Constitutions, the Articles of Confederation, Debates in the Federal Constitutional Convention, the conflicting views in that convention, the ratification of the Constitution, and the Amendments to the Constitution.

First Semester. Professor Putney. Wed. and Sat. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

502. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—PRINCIPLES OF
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Origin of the Constitution. The Federal Constitutional Convention. Ratification of the Constitution. Division of power between the National and the State Governments. Division of power between the different departments of the National Government. The express and implied powers of Congress. Election and powers of the President. The Federal Courts and their power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. Government of the territories, colonies, and the District of Columbia. The Bill of Rights. Impairment of the obligation of contracts. Privileges and immunities of citizens. Due process of law. Equal protection of the laws. Recent Amendments to the Constitution.

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Wed. and Sat. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

507-508. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW

This course covers a study of the powers of the Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to regulate commerce

with foreign nations and among the several States, showing, by a study of judicial decisions, the interpretation and extent of this power and its gradual expansion and application to meet new economic needs and conditions and providing means of protecting such commerce.

This course will also cover the relation and distinction between the Federal power and its exercise and the exercise of the power of the several States over intra-State commerce and the exercise of police power over interstate and foreign commerce.

The course in the second semester covers the powers of and practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The first topic considered is the delegation of powers by Congress to the Commission; following with a study of the Interstate Commerce Act, procedure by the Commission in the exercise of its power, and concluding with the extent of judicial review of orders by the Commission.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Needham. Mon. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

509-510. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

This subject is offered for students who desire to study the new constitutions of Europe and changes being made in the older constitutions. These show the modern trend of thought regarding the fundamental law in republican governments. The course covers three or four constitutions in each semester. For comparative study each constitution is divided into four sections: (1) Organization of the State, (2) Organization of the Government, (3) Individual Rights and Immunities, (4) Welfare Clauses. This subdivision enables a fair comparison to be made regarding fundamental subjects which are properly included in a written constitution. Class discussions are held upon relevant matters and each student is required to submit at the conclusion of the study of each constitution a short paper, not exceeding 1,500 words, upon a topic of special interest in the constitution studied.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Needham. Sat. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

511-512. FEDERAL TAXATION

A study and analysis of the leading cases on the question of the Federal income and profits taxes; the Federal estate taxes; the rules of statutory construction relating to Federal taxation.

The decisions included relate principally to the construction of the principles of the present Revenue Act and prior Revenue Acts which have a bearing upon the construction of the present Revenue Act.

A brief study of the practice and procedure before the Board of Tax Appeals.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Trammell. Thurs. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

514. STATE GOVERNMENT

This course is a descriptive study of the political organization and functions of the States as operating organizations. The relation between the States and the National Government are considered. The origin and development of State constitutions and the overlapping of constitutional and statutory law are discussed. Organization and functions of the State legislatures, including election and apportionment of members, legislative procedure and appraisal of the legislative output are given attention. The position and powers of the governor and the decentralized State administrative organization and efforts to reform the latter are included, as are also the organization of the State judicial systems and their efficiency. Special attention will be given to the machinery whereby democracy attempts to express itself, including such subjects as majority elections, proportional representation, initiative, referendum and recall. Other topics to be considered are State financing, the relation between the States and local subdivisions, and the increasing social activities of the State governments.

Second Semester. Dr. Moore. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

517-518. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

This is a general course intended both for those wishing to obtain a general view of the problems encountered in public personnel administration and for those who have to deal with such problems in the course of their everyday work. Among the topics taken up are the magnitude of the public personnel problem; the constitution, organization, and staff of the central personnel agency; the development, adoption, and administration of classification and compensation plans; the development and use of tests to select qualified public employees; methods of dealing with service (efficiency) ratings, leaves of absence, lay-offs, and training courses; the various types of temporary and permanent separations; and a comparison of public and commercial employment methods and results.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Telford. Wed. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

519-520. INTELLIGENCE, APTITUDE, EDUCATIONAL, AND EMPLOYMENT TESTS

This is an intensive course in mental measurements intended for teachers, public and private employment managers, students and others interested in the various types of tests now in common use for educational and employment purposes. The various types of tests used in measuring abstract, social, and mechanical intelligence, aptitudes, temperament, honesty, knowledge, and proficiency in various vocations, and other mental traits will be studied as to construction, use, and interpretation. For those students with the proper preparation the statistical analysis and interpretation of test results and the principles and technique of actual test construction will be emphasized.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Telford. Wed. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

521. PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This course includes a discussion of some of the major problems in the theory and practice of government. It is assumed that the

student has some familiarity with existing practices and theories and the course is not designed so much to develop a knowledge of these as it is to emphasize their relative merits. The various theories regarding the origin of the state are examined, and the question of sovereignty discussed in the light of the world's recent political developments. Theories underlying constitution making and the relative merits of rigid and flexible constitutions are considered. The strength and weaknesses of centralized federated and confederated states will be discussed. The problems involved in the selection of the chief executive are examined. The principles on which legislative representation is based and in general the various theories underlying the methods whereby democracy has expressed itself through representative government are discussed. The functions and duties of the state will be examined and the *laissez faire* idea contrasted with the socialistic theory.

First Semester. Dr. Moore. Tues. and Thurs. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

522. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

A study of the administrative organization of the National Government, opening with a short survey of the general principles underlying administration, followed by a somewhat detailed examination of each of the governmental departments with a view of determining their present functions. This is followed by proposals regarding more systematic assignment of functions to the various departments.

Second Semester. Dr. Moore. Tues. and Thurs. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

523. JURISPRUDENCE

A study of the masterpieces of the leading writers on this subject.

First Semester. Dr. Nations. Tues. and Fri. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

524. CANON LAW

The class will trace the canon law from Bologna to the later

universities and consider the work of canonists graduated from these institutions in shaping the legal, political, and diplomatic development of the medieval and modern centuries. The steps by which the canon law opened the way for reception of the civil law in Germany and its contribution to equity, admiralty, and even the common law in England and America will receive attention.

Second Semester. Dr. Nations. Tues. and Fri. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

525-526. ROMAN LAW

Outlines of the history and principles of the Roman Law. The Institutes of Justinian.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Nations. Tues. and Fri. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

527-528. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinction between executive, judicial, and legislative functions, administrative discretion, conclusiveness of administrative determination, administrative and judicial proceedings for relief against actions of administrative officers.

First and Second Semester. Professor Putney. Mon. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

529-530. SPANISH CIVIL LAW

An Outline of the Civil Law as in effect in the former Spanish Colonies especially in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and in the present Latin American countries; and of the Spanish Civil Code, Commercial Code, Mortgage Law, and other general laws in force in the Colonies in 1898, and as since modified in the American possessions.

First and Second Semesters. Col. Rigby. Wed. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

601-602. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Seminar course. Particular attention will be given to a study of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court since 1900, and to the question as to what extent the interpretation and construction of the Constitution has been modified during this period.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[503. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Its position in the organization of the Federal Government. Early difficulties of the Court. The assertion of its right to declare acts of Congress and of the State legislatures unconstitutional. The importance and results of this power. Landmark cases in the field of Constitutional law.]

First Semester. Professor Putney. Not given in 1928-29.

[505. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

The subject is treated historically and comparatively that the class may become acquainted with the important legal theories. After a brief view of Babylonian, Egyptian, and Hindoo legal thought, the thinkers of Greece are studied and compared; their legal views considered and classified.

Reaction of Roman Law and the classic jurists to the later Greek philosophy which pervaded the empire is then brought out. Theories of the law during the patristic and scholastic medieval epochs are next examined.

The work culminates with the wealth of modern Continental, English, and American legal thought stimulated by the diversity of civil, economic, commercial, and diplomatic philosophy awakened in the last four centuries.]

First Semester. Dr. Nations. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1928-29.

[506. ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL LEGAL HISTORY

Laws of Babylonia, Egypt, Phoenicia, Israel, India, Greece, and Rome. The Justinian Code. Civil and Canon Law. Early English Law.]

Second Semester. Dr. Nations. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1928-29.

[515-516. GOVERNMENT OF OUTLYING TERRITORY

Nature of territorial government by the United States. Constitutional power to acquire and hold territory. Distinction between territories and States. How far the Constitution "follows the Flag." Possessions: unorganized territories; organized territories.

First and Second Semesters. Colonel Rigby. Not given in 1928-29.

ECONOMICS

RELATION OF STATE TO INDUSTRY

Economics: Individual and social control. Competition versus social control. The limitation of private property rights by social control. Individualism and the corporation. The meaning and limits of competition. How far are the underlying assumptions of competition applicable to an age of fixed capital, mass production, world division of labor, and world markets? Substitutes for competition: Regulation and public ownership and operation. For the first semester course the material will be drawn from the public service industries, particularly the railroads. For the second semester from the trusts, combinations, and trade associations.

501. PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

The railroad as a corporation. Historical development of railroads. Competition of different carriers on the same road; competing roads; competition by rate cutting; economic causes of the failure of all forms of competition; joint costs; diminishing costs; immobility of capital and of labor; attempts from 1830 to 1920 to compel competition and prevent consolidations and rate cutting. State regulation from 1830 to 1887. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. The courts and regulation. Unified public operation, January, 1918, to March, 1920. The Transportation Act of 1920 to restore railroad credit and provide a nationally adequate service. Federal regulation of building and of abandonment of lines. The group system of rates and recapture of excess earnings; regulation of capitalization and of service. Valuation since 1898. Various theories of valuation, consolidations.

First semester. Professor Gray. Tues. and Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

502. INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

The classification of industries legal and not economic. Ricardian competition not controlling in an age of massed fixed capital, mass production, world markets, and world division of labor. The common law and monopolies and public service industries. Competition not the life of trade, but the destroyer of profit. Essence

of monopoly the control of the market. Early attempts. Agreements not to compete; price agreements; dividing the field; pooling the returns. Statutory attempts to compel, maintain, and control competition. Can there be unfair competition in the Ricardian sense of competition?

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Early strict interpretation inconsistent with capitalism. The rule of reason. Anti-trust acts and the courts. Relation to organized labor. Federal Trade Commission Act and Clayton Act; trade associations and anti-trust legislation. If regulation of trusts is necessary, is price regulation, regulation of profits, control of accounts with excess monopoly, or profits taxation preferable; or must we have a profound change in our conception of property rights as applied to corporations with large masses of capital under one control?

Second Semester. Professor Gray. Tues. and Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

503. BUSINESS FINANCE

A course concerned with the current financing of business enterprises, with particular emphasis on the financial problems of the smaller business organization. This course will include such topics as: The sources and methods of raising capital; the analysis of financial statements; financial and operating ratios; bank versus commercial paper loans; bank and trade acceptances; commodity loans; financial aspects of producing, purchasing and selling goods.

First Semester. Dr. Stevens. Mon. and Wed. 6:00-7-15 P. M.

504. INVESTMENTS

A course designed to familiarize the student with the general principles underlying personal investments. Specific topics which will be considered include: The meaning of investment; the adaptation of investments to the requirements of the particular individual; relation of insurance policies to investments; bonds versus stocks as investments; corporation bonds—railroad, utility, industrial, etc.; government bonds—Federal, State, municipal, county, and tax district; real estate mortgages and bonds; preferred and common stocks.

The work of the course will require the preparation of reports by students on various corporation and other securities.

As a prerequisite to this course the student must have taken, or be taking, corporation finance, business finance or accounting.

Second Semester. Dr. Stevens. Mon. and Wed. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

511. PORTS AND TERMINAL FACILITIES

A concrete analysis of the part played by ports and terminal facilities in overseas shipping and trade. The facilities and services of leading American and foreign ports are examined and problems of port administration and port development considered. Attention is given to the better co-ordination of rail and port facilities and to the effects of inland transportation charges on the drawing power of ports in their competition with one another.

First Semester. Dr. Morgan. Wed. and Fri. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

512. OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

A survey of the transportation problems involved in overseas movements of freight traffic. The requirements of various kinds of traffic are analyzed and the types of ship and shipping service are related thereto. The operating organization and practices of shipping concerns are examined and particular attention is given to the basis and method of rate making.

Second Semester. Dr. Morgan. Wed. and Fri. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

513-514. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

This course affords an opportunity for men and women in government employment or professional practice to better their understanding of the problems with which they deal or are interested through personal research. Each student taking the course chooses his special subject or subjects for inquiry and from time to time presents class reports. These are criticized in general discussion. An effort is made to confine investigations to problems of current importance.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Drury. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[501-502. ECONOMIC THEORY

This course will consist of a critical examination of certain of the more important systems of economic theory. In each case special attention will be devoted to a study of the economic conditions and general thought

of the period in which the theory was developed, and inquiry will be made as to how far the conclusions fit modern conditions.]

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Drury.

[505-506. MARKETING

A study is made of the functions of marketing, selling, buying, co-operative marketing, storage and refrigeration, standardization and grading, market news service, the financing of marketing, and the relation of transportation to marketing. The organization of markets, the functions of the wholesaler, broker, jobber, and retailer, and the means of developing markets for goods are considered. The cost of marketing and the distribution of costs among the various agencies in marketing, sales management, advertising and price policies, the use of chain stores, mail-order houses, and co-operative stores in marketing. During the latter part of the second semester special marketing problems are studied.]

First and Second Semesters. Not given in 1928-29.

[508. ECONOMICS OF MINERALS AND POWER

There are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate them from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. The element of discovery introduces a peculiar degree of risk and of speculative gain. The fact of the wasting asset raises a whole series of problems that cut across accounting, taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition, and conservation. The economics of production, marketing, and use of the minerals are explored in this course.

Special emphasis will be laid upon the mineral fuels and power. Among the topics to be considered are: Power as a factor of production; an index number of power; the sources and the demand for power—necessity of co-ordination; bituminous coal, the principal source of power; causes of instability in the supply of bituminous coal; anthracite—an example of concentrated control; economic problems of the oil and gas industry; water power and fuel power—the need of co-ordinated development; combination and integration in the power supply; the coming of super-power; State versus Federal control; power resources of the public domain—the water power and mineral leasing acts; waste, exhaustion and conservation; power and world power—international problems.]

Second Semester. Mr. Tryon. Not given in 1928-29.

[509-510. RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

This course is intended to afford a comprehensive understanding of contemporary transportation problems. The first semester is devoted in part to furnishing a necessary background of facts as to the development of transportation and transportation legislation in the United States. Attention is then centered on persistent or new problems, including the principles of rate making, the service, efficiency, and management of our railroads, consolidation, the terminal problem, valuation, and the co-ordination of rail with inland water and motor transportation. The second semester is devoted more largely to rate and traffic problems, including a survey of existing rate structures and of tendencies in the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate-making practices. Some attention is given to railway accounting and statistics.]

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Morgan. Not given in 1928-29.

[515. CORPORATION FINANCE]

First Semester. Dr. Stevens. Not given in 1928-29.

[516. COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS]

Second Semester. Dr. Stevens. Not given in 1928-29.

FOREIGN TRADE

501-502. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with theoretical and practical facts that underlie the exchange of commodities of commerce among the nations. It aims to develop an international point of view. Stress is laid upon America's trade and the methods by which corporations are further expanding this enormous business. Articles of domestic and of foreign manufacture are examined, discussed, and deductions drawn.

Consideration is given to American banks, capital, stores, and other interests operating over the seas. International salesmanship, competition, advertising, credits and collections, current laws and problems, are among the subjects of the course.

This course is based largely on official field investigations in forty different nations.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Reid. Mon. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

503. TRADE WITH EUROPE

The problems which the American exporter to Europe will meet as well as the trade conditions and trade practices are considered. The competition of European countries with the exports from the United States is studied. As the commercial recovery of the rest of the world is vitally related to the economic prosperity of Europe, careful attention is given to the current economic, financial and monetary conditions affecting the trade. Among the special problems considered mention may be made of credit factors, imperial preferences, cartels, and tariff regulations. Lectures and reports.

First Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. 7:15-8:30 P. M., and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

504. DOCUMENTS USED IN FOREIGN TRADE

This course is designed to give the student an understanding

of the organization and activities of export merchants, export commission houses, manufacturer's export department, export agents, co-operating exporting, traveling salesmen and the establishment abroad of local sales agents, distributors, and branches of the exporter. The various types of correspondence used in foreign trade and advertising in foreign countries will be considered. Export orders, quotations of prices and the terms under which a shipment is made as well as the settlement of financial terms are studied. The requirement for packing different kinds of commodities for shipment to foreign countries is considered. Various documents are examined such as marine insurance policies and other documents carried by vessels engaged in export trade, bills of lading, invoices, certificates of origin and other matters relating to export methods and markets. Lectures, readings, and reports.

Second Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. 7:15-8:30 P. M., and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

507. CONSERVATION

Consideration is given to the economic utilization of resources, the maintenance of soil fertility, rotation of crops, irrigation and reclamation, the careful use of available forest products, and the replanting of forests. The development of water power resources for irrigation and the production of electric energy is studied. The use of the most efficient methods in recovering natural gas, coal, and petroleum are considered as well as the efficient mining of iron ore, copper, and other metals and the utilization of scrap metals. Lectures, readings, and reports.

First Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

510. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA

A study is made of the physical features and climate of Asia, the agricultural developments and possibilities, industrial and power

resources, transportation facilities, industrial development and possibilities. A fuller consideration is given to China, Japan, India, Siberia, and East Indies. Special attention is given to supplies or deficiencies in raw material, power and industrial equipment. Lectures, readings, and reports.

Second Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

[505. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA

A careful study is made of the quantity and nature of the agricultural commodities produced as well as the soil and climatic conditions required for these commodities. An outline is given of the geographic regions with an emphasis on temperature, rainfall, and the length of the growing season. The relation between cattle raising and the production of grain and forage crops is considered. The power resources such as natural gas, coal, petroleum, and hydroelectric power are studied. Consideration is given to the amount and distribution of available mineral resources and the industries which have been developed on the basis of these resources; the location of the industries with respect to sources of raw materials, available power, and markets. Attention is called to the importance of good and adequate transportation facilities for the production and marketing for the agricultural and industrial products. Lectures, readings, and reports.]

First Semester. Dr. Carlson. Not given in 1928-29.

[506. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE

Consideration is given to the geographic regions of Europe and their relation to the production of agricultural products and industrial raw material and power resources; the influence of physical features and climate on production; the location and development of manufacturing industries. A more detailed study is made of the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy, Central Europe, the Balkan States, and European Russia. Lectures, readings, and reports.]

Second Semester. Dr. Carlson. Not given in 1928-29.

[508. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA

A study is made of the geographic conditions of South America such as elevation, rainfall, and drainage. The agricultural developments and products are studied. The mineral and power resources are considered as well as the growing industrial development. Lectures, readings, and reports.]

Dr. Carlson. Alternate for 506. Not given in 1928-29.

[511-512. LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

First Semester—Mexico, Central American and West Indian Countries.
Second Semester—The South American Countries.

After a preliminary study of the relative importance of the foreign commerce and investments of the entire area compared with other trade areas of the world and the share therein of the United States compared with other nations, each of the countries is studied in turn. After a very brief historical review of the origin of each nation and the character of the population and government, a detailed study is made of the resources, industries, productions, exports, imports, and foreign investments, especial attention being given to the participation of United States capital and management. While it is desirable for students to enter at the beginning of the year and continue throughout the year, entrance at the beginning of the second semester is permitted.]

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Manning. Not given in 1928-29.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Professor Devine

Social Economy is a department in which students are initiated into, or, if already initiated, are enabled to practice the modern scientific methods of dealing with social problems, such as poverty, preventable disease, and crime; community organization; improvement of living and working conditions.

Lectures, the reading of assigned books, and formal discussion in the class room, while not entirely abandoned, may be relatively little used. Individual research, critical consultation, discussion of progress when there is substantial progress to discuss are preferred.

501-502. SOCIAL ECONOMY. THEORY AND PRACTICE

This course studies the practical methods and technique of social organization. Assuming that any particular social problem is consciously recognized as such, the task here is to consider what can and what should be done about it. Each student undertakes a definite but limited piece of research; and the general discussions deal with the concrete methods of selected current organized social movements such as charity organization, community organization, housing reform, and public health.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Tues. and Fri. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

601-602. SEMINAR IN SOCIAL ECONOMY.

The Seminar is intended for graduate students who are preparing Master's theses or doctoral dissertations in this or closely related fields. Each member will be expected to present an independent investigation and to report its progress for critical discussion. In addition cooperative inquiries may be undertaken by the entire group. In 1927 such a study was made of the activities of the Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, the results of which were presented at the Washington meeting of the American Sociological Society.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Friday 7:15-9:45 P. M.

[503-504. SOCIAL ECONOMY: HISTORICAL

This course examines the conditions and prevalent ideas in the domain of social relations among the ancient Jews, Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks,

Romans, and early Christians. The social institutions of medieval Europe are studied and the changes in the social economy of Europe precipitated by the Protestant Reformation and the French Revolution. In the second semester, on the historical background above mentioned, the course presents the history of social ideals in the United States.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1928-29.

PSYCHOLOGY

501-502. SYSTEMATIC PSYCHOLOGY

This course will present the major factors in modern scientific psychology. It will consist of lectures and discussions concerning sense-perception, association, memory, imagination, thought, and emotion, presenting these aspects in their broad and general relations.

The course is primarily intended for students in the Graduate and Political Science Schools, who desire an orientation in psychological science leading to the more technical and applied courses in Social Science.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Bentley. Friday 6:30-9:00 P. M.

503-504. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

A survey of the psychological foundation of society, with especial attention to the principles of social organization. Stress will be placed on the anthropological background of human institutions and social life.

The topics covered will include: individual, racial, and sex differences; family, civic, and industrial types of organization; and the ethical factors entering into group life of all kinds. Social groups will be viewed as constituted by the inter-action and co-ordination of individuals considered as conscious response agencies.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Dunlap. Thursday 7:30-10:00 P. M.

[503-504. THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

This course will present the major facts in the science of psychology to the educative process. The main topics considered are (1) the inheritance of traits and human nature capacity; (2) variations in learning and response; (3) the psychological laws of learning and inhibition; (4) the measurement of intelligence; (5) emotions, feelings, and attitude; (6) perception, association, and imagery; (7) attention, interest, and motivation.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Bentley. Not given in 1928-29.

EDUCATION

Professor John

The Department of Education offers opportunities for study and investigation in the principles and philosophy of education as they relate to the development of standards in secondary and higher education. Opportunities are also given for the study of special problems of American education such as the control and support of education; the growth of distinctive programs of scientific, technical, and industrial education under federal and state control; and the relation of secondary to higher education. Source materials are available not only in the Library of Congress, but also in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education and in other departmental libraries of the federal government.

The courses offered below are designed to assist students of experience who have specialized or are planning to specialize in the more practical fields of education. Such students are encouraged to integrate their educational theories and experiences on a sound philosophical basis and an adequate knowledge of human institutions. Students majoring in education will find opportunities for correlated studies in the departments of Philosophy, Psychology, Social Economy, Political Science, and the Fine Arts. The courses are offered in a cycle of three years, the basis of which is the seminar in the philosophy of human institutions that is continued throughout the entire three-year period.

505-506. HISTORY OF EDUCATION

It is the purpose of this course to consider the evolution of modern educational organizations. Special topics of interest to the student will be studied historically and written reports will be required.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Tuesday 4:45-6:00 P. M.

507-508. PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION

This course involves the consideration of the basic biological, psychological, sociological, and ethical principles that underlie the modern educational program. Consideration will be given also to the principles of religious education. Written reports will be required in the field of the student's principal interest.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Saturday 4:45-6:00 P. M.

601-602. PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN INSTITUTIONS

Seminar. This seminar has for its principal objective the study of the philosophic bases of the more important institutions and organizations of society which are of primary importance to the educator. This includes political, scientific, educational, and religious organizations. Other contributions of philosophy to the development of society as well as to education such as ethics and æsthetics will be discussed. This course is given in a cycle of three years. In 1926-27 the ancient period was given. In 1927-28 the medieval period was offered. The modern and contemporary period will be studied in 1928-29. In these courses the student will be expected to give a large amount of time to the field of his major interest in life.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Wed. 7:00-9:30 P. M.

[501-502. PRINCIPLES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

This course will consider the basis for the establishment of secondary education in the United States, the factors which are comprehended in the development of a national program of secondary education, and the modifications that may be desired in view of its relation to higher education.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Not given in 1928-29.

[503-504. HISTORY OF AMERICAN EDUCATION

This course will trace the growth of the several types of education now established in this country. It will also include a study of the development of typical public and private school organizations. Special reports will be required throughout the year.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Not given in 1928-29.

ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Professor Kaufman

511-512. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PROSE OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY

The greater writers (exclusive of novelists) with particular attention to Carlyle, Ruskin, Newman, Mill, Arnold, Emerson, and Thoreau. Emphasis upon historical and social backgrounds and the development of ideas during the century.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M., and Wed. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

513-514. THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE

A survey of the types of literature in the English Bible, with chief emphasis upon the Old Testament. The relation between examples of these types and representative illustrations in other literatures. Distinctly non-theological and non-doctrinal approach.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Tues. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

605-606. THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY
CRITICISM

The various types of critical methods as applied to the various literary types, beginning with illustrations drawn from the present time. The tradition of European criticism from Plato and Aristotle to Pater and Brunetiere: study of the principal works supplemented by informal lectures.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[501-502. SHAKESPEARE

A chronological survey of the entire work of Shakespeare, with emphasis on his development as a dramatist. Intensive study of *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry IV, Part I*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Hamlet*, and *The Tempest*.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Not given in 1928-29.

[503-504. MILTON AND HIS TIME

A detailed study of all of Milton's poetry with special attention to the epics and *Samson Agonistes*, and of representative selections from his prose. The influences which affected his thought and expression. His own influence on English thought and English poetry.

Survey of representative literature during his lifetime. Cavalier and religious poetry, the development of English prose, the revival of the drama, and the rise of important modern ideas. Throughout the course a special effort will be made to understand the political and religious struggles, the earlier phases of which resulted in the settlement of New England.]

First and Second Semesters. Not given in 1928-29.

[505-506. THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT

Chronological, interpretative survey of the revival and triumph of the romantic temper in English literature, 1759-1832, with some consideration of the corresponding movements on the Continent. Special emphasis is laid upon the rise of tendencies which contributed to romanticism; the recovery of the past, the renewed interest in nature, primitivism, sentimentalism, and the various movements of revolt in political and social thought. These influences are studied with some thoroughness in Cowper, Burns, and Blake, and then in much greater detail in Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Byron, with particular reference to their early work. While not ignoring new and rich forms of expression, the course is primarily concerned with the manifestations of those ideas which determine the thinking of the 19th century and our own generation.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Not given in 1928-29.

[507-508. GREEK DRAMA IN ENGLISH

A general survey of the dramatic literature of Greece in the classical period, with reference to physical conditions in the theatre and the relation of the drama to contemporary life. The course will aim to cover, in translation, all the important work of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1928-29.

[509-510. MODERN DRAMA

A survey course in the evolution of modern dramatic form, with special attention to the problems of playwriting in successive periods. A large number of plays will be read, including representative examples of the French, Spanish, German, and Italian schools as well as the English. A rapid review of the periods leading up to the present will be followed by a thorough study of the drama of the present day.

Candidates for degrees will be required to submit written reports at intervals and prepare papers to be read in class. There will be occasional lectures varied with classroom discussion.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1928-29.

[601-602. AIMS AND METHODS IN THE STUDY OF LITERATURE]

A comprehensive introduction to the general problems of the various types of literary expression with some consideration of the historical development of those types. The problems of source and influences. The creative process. Methods of approaching bibliographical resources. Illustrations will be drawn from a wide range of literature, ancient and modern.

This is not a course in methods of teaching literature, but the systematic analysis of various approaches to literary phenomena should prove useful to the teacher.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1928-29.

[603-604. ENGLISH SEMINAR]

This course is designed to meet several needs. It provides and opportunity for students who are not enrolled in other courses in the department, but who are pursuing investigations to report progress from time to time and so to keep other members in touch with the problems involved. It will offer opportunity for summarizing noteworthy current contributions in scholarship and criticism, both in the periodicals and in recent volumes. It will offer opportunity for the discussion of any questions in the field of literature, including consideration of significant contemporary literature, which members may wish to present. The program at each session will recognize, in so far as practicable, all these interests.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Not given in 1928-29.

FINE ARTS

PROFESSOR HUTCHINS

507-508. AESTHETICS

The nature of beauty and the relation of the philosophy of the beautiful to the fine arts and to human experience. A review in retrospect of the more important thinkers in this field from Plato to Croce will be followed by an attempt to help the student to the formulation of his own theory of the beautiful.

It is the aim of this course to provide a common meeting ground for the students of Social Economy, Philosophy, Comparative Literature, and Fine Arts.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

[501-502. CHRISTIAN ART

A comprehensive survey of the Fine Arts in Western Europe from the time of Constantine to the end of the 16th century, with special reference to growth and significance of the visible expressions of the Christian religion in architecture, painting, and sculpture. Throughout the course special emphasis will be placed upon the problem of relating the arts of design to the corresponding developments in social and intellectual life and to the literature of the periods covered.

The course will be illustrated with a large number of lantern slides and photographs. Candidates for degrees will report in writing on extensive assigned readings and present occasional papers in class.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1928-29.

[503-504. MODERN ART IN WESTERN EUROPE

A survey of the art of Western Europe from the 17th century to the present time, with special reference to the development of painting in Flanders, Holland, Spain, France, and England. Illustrated lectures will be varied with classroom discussion. Candidates for degrees will be required to report on assigned readings and present occasional papers on topics related to the course. Special care will be taken to relate the history of the arts to social and literary backgrounds.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1928-29.

Courses 501-2 and 503-4 are, with 507-8, intended to constitute a cycle given in successive years. Students may, however, enter the cycle at any point. It is expected that all candidates for a degree with Fine Arts as a major subject, will complete the cycle.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Professor Schreiner, Professor Marbut, Professor Oberholzer,
and Professor Collier

The University offers graduate work in the physical sciences to such research men as have laboratory facilities in connection with their government investigational work.

The University in its present stage of development is not yet fully equipped with laboratory buildings and facilities, and its only available laboratories are still used by some of the research divisions of the government in consequence of war-time occupation of the University buildings and campus. Nevertheless, Washington offers unusual opportunities for students of the physical sciences, for there is no other place in the world where so many specialists in scientific investigation are gathered, with the unusual and complete equipment in scientific instruments, apparatus, and libraries supplied by a government liberal in its appropriations for scientific investigations in the furtherance of the welfare of the people.

Specialists of national and international reputation on any branch or subject in the physical sciences can be found in Washington, men of broad experience in research and teaching, and the University endeavors to secure for the student in any special branch of the physical sciences the assistance and helpful guidance of these men and the facilities which the government libraries and laboratories can offer. Through its system of counseling professors the University has been able to arrange for a number of student courses in advanced research in the physical sciences, especially in various branches of chemistry, including physical chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and geology, as well as such work as agricultural economics and economic botany.

The work is arranged on the personal conference and supervision plan by which the student receives the maximum amount of individual attention, and it has proven very satisfactory in the conduct of advanced work. It follows that under such a plan the student himself must be earnest and industrious and well prepared and have sufficient maturity and experience to profit from the course pursued. As each case requires distinct and personal attention, the candidate for a course in any of the physical sciences is requested to communicate with the Dean, stating his training, experience, and aims.

INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE

Professor Collier. (See Department of Philosophy.)

GRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED IN COURSE BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

MASTER OF ARTS.

1916

Morton Oscar Cooper, B.S. Thesis: An economic study of the production of beef in the corn belt states.

1917

Benjamin Francis Andrews, A.B. Thesis: The land grant of July 2nd, 1862, and the colleges established under its provisions.

Claudine Elizabeth Clements, A.B. Thesis: The development of the church's organization from Clement of Rome to Cyprian.

1920

Henry Joseph Heltman, B.S.

1921

Charles Emile Morganston, Jr., B.S., LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The treaty-making power and its limitations.

David Joseph Shorb, A.B. Thesis: A special treatise of Federal taxation as applied to corporations.

1922

Samuel Poe Carden, A.B. Thesis: The opportuneness of the Incarnation.
Raymond Alexander Kelser, D.V.M. Thesis: *Bacillus Botulinus*—its pathogenicity.

1923

Willis Power Baker, M.D. Thesis: A practical method for the chlorination of water at bathing beaches.

James Alexander Bell, A.B. Thesis: A survey of the Young Men's Christian Association collegiate work of the United States and Canada.

Frederick Leslie Benton, B.S., M.B. Thesis: The last resting place of Christopher Columbus.

James Fitton Couch, A.B. Thesis: A contribution to the chemistry of the Lupines. *Lupinus*, *Spathulatus* (Rydb.) and a new alkaloid isolated from it named *Spathulatine*.

1924

Joseph Eugene Agan. Thesis: The diplomatic relations between the United States and the Portuguese court at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1808-1821.

Virginia Cleaver Bacon, A.B. Thesis: The treatment of the Tristram story by Arnold, Tennyson, and Swinburne in the light of the traditional material.

George Giffen Culbertson, A.B. Thesis: A modern concept of sin.

Eugenio Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B. Thesis: The Anglo-Japanese alliance, 1902-1905.

Edna Evelyn Fussell, A.B. Thesis: A concordance to proper names in the poetry of Byron.

- Elgin Earl Groseclose, A.B. Thesis: Some considerations on the recognition of Russia.
- William Clarence Myers, A.B. Thesis: Standards and the sources of standards in mathematics in relation to the bachelor's degree.
- Edith Compton Paul, A.B. Thesis: Standards and the sources of standards of education in the biological sciences in relation to the bachelor's degree.
- Mark Leo Rippey, A.B. Thesis: Studies in the literary narrative of the Old Testament.
- Walter Ivan Smalley, A.B. Thesis: The materials in the synoptic gospels for the Person of Christ.
- Augustus Noah Williams, A.B. Thesis: Some economic aspects of the tobacco industry in the United States.

1925

- Isadoro Rubio Collado, B.D. Thesis: The color preferences of nine hundred and ninety Filipinos.
- Clarence Herman Corkran, A.B. Thesis: The historical background of the Monroe doctrine.
- Dedimo Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B.
- Estelle Satchwell Gatke, A.B. Thesis: The West in American verse.
- Wilbur Lake Harrison, A.B.
- Lilian Agnes Helliwell, A.B.
- George Edgar Johnson, B.C.S., LL.M..
- William Earl LaRue, B.D. Thesis: The justification of Christian ethics.
- Mariano Carreon Lopez, B.F.S. Thesis: The political parties in the Philippines and their attitude toward the form of government.
- John Chambers McDowell, A.B. Thesis: The trend of the dairy industry in the United States.
- Irene de Poplawska Leineweber, A.B. Thesis: The emotions and their characteristics in Polish life and literature.
- Willis Cleaves Russell, A.B.
- Ralph Dela Smith, A.B. Thesis: The moralization of the idea of God in the Old and New Testaments.
- Edwin Allen Swingle, LL.M.
- Matas Joseph Vinikas, Ph.D. Thesis: Foreign trade relations of Lithuania.
- William Claude Waltemeyer, A.B. Thesis: Aims for modern religious education.
- Joseph Steinhauer Zucker, A.B. Thesis: Labor banking—its development and future.

1926

- Leona Letitia Clark, A.B. Thesis: A brief history of the American merchant marine with special reference to its development during the past decade.
- Josephine Sadler Daggett, A.B. Thesis: Expressional activity for the intermediate girl.
- Basil Delbert Dahl, B.F.S. Thesis: Some economic aspects of the American radio industry.
- Ruth Elizabeth Decker, A.B. Thesis: The influence of various religions upon the development of the individual.
- Carl M. Diefenbach, A.B.

- Jean Downes, A.B. Thesis: A comparison of wages of men and women weavers in twenty-two South Carolina cotton mills—1917.
Hazel Halena Feagans, A.B. Thesis: The significance of childhood in Wordsworth's poetry.
Ernest Robert Graham, B.C.S.
Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener, Ph.B. Thesis: The need of psychology and philosophy in the curriculum of a preacher.
Alton Ross Hodgkins, A.B.
Edith Corser Kojouharoff, A.B.
Harriet Catherine Lasier, A.B.
Peter Zeedonis Olins. Thesis: The Teutonic Knights in Latvia.
Effie-Marie Ross, A.B.
Joseph Clement Sinclair, A.B. Thesis: Teleology and its implications concerning a personal world-ground.
Edwin Holt Stevens, A.B. Thesis: State opposition to the Federal government.
Grace Vale, A. B.
Margaret Roberta Wallace, A.B. Thesis: Standards in education in physics with relation to the bachelor's degree.
Margarette Root Zahler, A.B. Thesis: The Supreme Court as an issue in the election of 1860.

1927

- Mary Frances Anderson, B.S., Thesis: The Diaz Régime 1884-1911.
Henry Roy Bitzing, A.B.
Charles Ward Boyce, A.B. Thesis: The Canadian Paper Industry and Its Growth: Its Present position and its future.
Charles Alexander Burmeister, B.S. Thesis: An Analysis of the Live-stock Marketing Problems of the Southern Appalachian Region.
Clarence Elbert Clement, B.S. Thesis: Present Practices of Marketing Milk in the United States.
Clay Justin Daggett, A.B.
Jesse Earl Davis, A.B.
Ola Hawkins Dudley, A.B. Thesis: What Kind of Education will Tend to Diminish Disease.
Kenneth Miller Hill, A.B. Thesis: American Intervention in Panama.
Helen Mildred Hudson, A.B. Thesis: The Changing Attitude of Young Women toward the Church.
John George Ingold, A.B. Thesis: The Translation of the German Kunst-Lied into Singable Modern English; with Specimen Translations of Brahms's Lieder.
Louise Kingsley, A.B. Thesis: English in College Entrance and Graduation Requirements.
Evelyn Hazelhurst Mallard, A.B. Thesis: Grant's San Domingan Policy.
Edward, Henry Meuser, A.B. Thesis: The Religious Influence of Albertus Magnus on Modern Education.
James Earl Milburn, A.B., B.D. Thesis: The Cradle of the Race.
Elma Saunders Moulton, A. B.
Gertrude Odom, A.B. Thesis: Mathematics in College Entrance and College Graduation Requirements.
Thomas Daniel O'Keefe, B.F.S. Thesis: The Glass Industry in the United States.

May Harriet Pendleton, Ph.B. Thesis: Discriminating Duties and the American Merchant Marine.

Francis Estol Simmons, A.B. Thesis: The Consumer Market of Pennsylvania.

Demetria Mamaril Suguitan, A.B.

Lewanna Wilkens, A.B. Thesis: Studies in Biology. Outline of Plant and Animal Types Adapted to a General Course for High Schools.

MASTER OF ARTS IN DIPLOMACY

1922

Abdul Sula, A.B. Thesis: Albania's struggle for independence.

1923

Hirsch Loeb Gordon, Ph.D. Thesis: International treaties in the Fifth Millennium, B. C.

Francis Marion Van Natter, A.B. Thesis: The diplomatic relations which led up to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States.

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1923

Forrest Dwight Stout, A.B. Thesis: Concession policy of Russia.

George Charles Williams, M.C.S. Thesis: Accounting and administrative problems peculiar to the mining industry.

MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE

1922

Lee Somers, A.B. Thesis: Bribery in business practice.

1923

Benjamin Edwin Buente, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: Methods used in financing building projects in the District of Columbia.

1924

Grace Browning Benton, B.L., B.C.S. Thesis: The development of the Port of Norfolk.

Adeline Goble, B.C.S. Thesis: The financial administration of the cities of Maryland.

1925

Wesley Earle Craig, LL.B. Thesis: Preferred stock.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1923

Cyrus Boynton Wood, B.S., M.D. Thesis: The availability of Cathechol Sulphonphthalein as a polychrom indicator.

1925

Charles Spaulding Howard, B.S. Thesis: A critical study of the determination of total dissolved solids and loss on ignition in water analysis.
Amer Benjamin Nystrom, B.S. Thesis: The influence of the sciences in improving dairy husbandry practices.

1926

Jessie May Hoover, B.S. Thesis: How educational milk-for-health campaigns assist in decreasing malnutrition especially among children.
Duncan Stuart, B.S. Thesis: Relation between the producing capacity of dairy cows and their ability to consume food.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY

1922

Ernest William Guernsey, B.S. Thesis: Preparation and chemical nature of calcidine phosphate.
Herbert John Krase, B.S. Thesis: Cyanide process of nitrogen fixation.
Norman William Krase, B. S. Thesis: Process for synthesis of Urea from ammonia and carbon dioxide.
Oliver Reynolds Wulf, B.S. Thesis: The oxidation of nitrogen tetroxide by ozone.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

1923

James Alner Tobey, B.S., LL.B. Thesis: A review of state laws on tuberculosis.

MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1925

William Smith Stoner, D.C.L. Thesis: Governmental assistance in stabilizing wholesale produce markets and regulation of terminal yards.

1926

Frank Swain Bellah, LL.M. Thesis: The University of Bologna in legal history.
Louis Malvern Denit, LL.M. Thesis: The origin and history of Federal inheritance taxation in the United States.
Mirza Seyed Bagher Kahn Kazemi.
Robert Parker Parrott, LL.M.

- Juan Ventenilla, B.F.S., LL.B. Thesis: The power of Congress to alienate United States territory with special reference to the Philippines.
 Stuart Early Womeldorph, LL.M. Thesis: The House of Representatives and the termination of war.
 Walter Rudolphe Zahler. Thesis: The disposition of small nationalities at the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the Conference of Paris (1919): a comparison.

1927

- Horace Luther Lohnes, LL.M. Thesis: The Gasoline Tax. Some Constitutional Aspects.
 Joseph Earnest Mann, LL.B.

MASTER OF LAWS

1924

- Macario Solis Calayag, LL.B. Thesis: Responsible government in the Philippines.
 Ignacio Z. Nabong, LL.B. Thesis: Philippine legal development under the American rule.
 Jose Topacio Nueno, LL.B. Thesis: Neutralization of the Philippines.
 Frank Charles Sakran, LL.B. Thesis: Judicial protection for Americans in Turkey under the new Turkish-American treaty.
 Hugh Carnes Smith, LL.B. Thesis: Legal questions in the first Seminole war; an historical review.
 Agaton Rulloda Yaranon, LL.B. Thesis: Government ownership and management of business enterprises in the Philippines.

1925

- Angel Pecson Casiano, LL.B. Thesis: The distribution of governmental powers in the Philippines.
 Henry Martyn Lewis, Jr., LL.B.
 Frederick Peter Myers, M.A.
 Charles Pergler, LL.B. Thesis: The cause of Czechoslovak independence in the United States.

1927

- Raymond Jennings Bowen, LL.B. Thesis: Community Property and Its Relation to Federal Taxation.
 Alice Paul, LL.B., Ph.D. Thesis: The legal position of women in the United States.

MASTER OF LAWS IN DIPLOMACY

1921

- Simeon Cruz Capule, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The constitutional relation of the Philippine Islands with the United States.

1922

- Marchisco Estrella-Frasqueri, LL.M. Thesis: The distinction between Federal and State citizenship.
- Edward Funston New, LL.B. Thesis: Diplomacy of the American revolution.
- George Curtis Peck, LL.B.
- Hugo V. de Pena. Thesis: Uruguay.
- Maurice Edward Salsbury, LL.B. Thesis: The United States-Canadian boundary.

1923

- Charlie Campbell McCall, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The administration of military justice in the army of the United States.

MASTER OF LAWS IN CITIZENSHIP

1923

- Henry Bernard Hazard, LL.B. Thesis: The philosophical and educational background of Germany's pre-war nationalism.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1916

- Elbert Clyde Lathrop, A.B. Thesis: A chemical study of the organic nitrogen compounds of soils and fertilizers.
- Junius Sidney Cates, B.Ag. Thesis: Some investigations on the weed problem in American agriculture.

1917

- Joshua John Skinner, B.S., M.S. Thesis: Soil Aldehydes; a scientific study of a new class of soil constituents unfavorable to crops, their occurrence, properties and elimination in practical agriculture.

1918

- James Daniel Buhrer, A.B., B.D. Thesis: Evil, moral and physical, in experience, history and philosophy.
- Harold Waldstein Foght, A.B., M.A. Thesis: A survey of education in Saskatchewan.
- *Henry Frey Lutz, A.B., B.D. Thesis: Law in science and philosophy.
- Albert Hutchinson Putney, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: A chart of European treaties, 1648-1913.

1919

- Frank Blair Hanson, A.B., M.A. Thesis: The ontogeny and phylogeny of the sternum.
- Gilbert Owen Nations, Ph.M., B.S., J.D. Thesis: The legal status of the Pope in the Family of Nations.

1920

- Claudine Elizabeth Clements, A.B., M.A. Thesis: The development of Jewish apocalyptic ideas and their influence upon Paul.

1921

- Henry Chung, A.B., A.M. Thesis: The case of Korea.

1922

- Joseph Herbert Ford, B.S., M.A., M.D. Thesis: Removal of wounded from American battlefields in France.
Carl Holliday, B.S., M.A. Thesis: Woman's life in colonial days.
Charles Emile Morganston, B.S., LL.B., LL.M., M.A. Thesis: The appointing power of the President

1923

- Thomas Fitzgerald Carroll, M.A. Thesis: Freedom of speech and the press in the critical periods of American history.
*Isaac Witman Huntzberger, M.A. Thesis: Survey of the schools of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, with special reference to the establishment of community schools on a basis of twelve square miles as a unit.
Raymond Alexander Kelser, M.A., D.V.M. Thesis: A study of rabies from the standpoint of etiology and diagnosis.
Stuart Lewis, M.A., LL.M., D.C.I. Thesis: Corrupt practices in British parliamentary and American congressional elections.
Wilbert Walter Weir, M.S. Thesis: A study of the relations of soil profile, structure, texture and chemical composition to productivity.

1924

- Ryea Sik Kim, M.A. Thesis: The early relations between Korea and the United States.
Charles Alden Magoon, A.B. Thesis: Studies upon the thermal resistance of bacterial spores.
Howard E. Middleton, M.S. Thesis: Factors influencing the binding power of soil colloids.
Harry Bucholz Riffenburg, M.A. Thesis: Chemical character and alteration in ground waters of the Northern Great Plain area.
Matthias Joseph Vinikas, B.S. Thesis: International relations of Lithuania.

1925

- James Alexander Bell, M.A. Thesis: Resources and standards of Y. M. C. A. colleges.
Frances Moon Butts, M.A. Thesis: Standards in the non-academic subjects for college entrance and graduation in relation to the bachelor's degree.
Eugenio Maglaya Fonbuena, M.A. Thesis: The doctrines of continuous voyage—a study of the historical development of the doctrine as applied by judicial tribunals.

*Deceased.

- Robert Moulton Gatke, M.A. Thesis: Plans of American Colonial Union, 1643 to 1754.
- Marie Margaret Ready, M.A. Thesis: A study of the status of physical education including military training and hygiene in American colleges and universities.
- Helga Colquist Todd, M.A. Thesis: Women's organizations in the United States—their development and present status.
- Harry Swain Todd, M.A. Thesis: International agreement of the United States other than treaties.
- Sarah Agnes Wallace, M.A. Thesis: Public opinion in Great Britain on the American Civil War, 1861-1865, as shown in the *London Times*.

1926

- Ernest Neal Cory, A. B., M. S. Thesis: Greenhouse insects: a research into their biology and control under Maryland conditions.
- James Fitton Couch, M. A. Thesis: The chemistry of the Lupines.
- Constantine Demitroff Kojouharoff. Thesis: The Eastern question in the twentieth century presented from a Bulgarian standpoint.
- Lee Somers, A. B. Thesis: Policies of the war and labor administration.
- Wayne McKenzie Stevens, M. B. A. Thesis: The factors that determine the price of a semi-perishable agricultural product.

1927

- Dedimo Maglaya Fonbuena, M. A. Thesis: Colonial Government under the United States Constitution.
- Clarence Sylvester Jarvis, M. S. Thesis: Soils and Erosional Forms as Affecting Floods.
- John Chambers McDowell, M. A. Thesis: Our Future Food Supply and the Dairy Cow.
- Peter Zedonis Olins, M. A. Thesis: The Principle of the Equality of Men in the Movement for International Peace.
- Elbridge Zebina Stowell, M. S. Thesis: Principles of Directive Radio Beacons Utilizing Visual Reception.
- Raymond Clifford Wiley, B. S., M. S. Thesis: The So-called Absorption of the Calcium Ion by the Hydroxides of Iron and Aluminum.
- Joseph Steinhauer Zucker, M. A. Thesis: Unemployment Compensation Funds—Their Need and Manner of Application.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

1918

- *Claude Buren Sanford, A. B., LL. B., LL. M., M. P. L. Thesis: History of the Action of Assumpsit.

1921

- Henry Clay Keene, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The antecedents of the commerce clause.
- Zhivojin Kittich, LL. B. Thesis: Serbia in international treaties.

* Deceased

- Otto Erwin Koegel, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Common law marriage and its development in the United States.
- John Nelson Torvestad, B. S., LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The growth and development of a national police power as implied in the constitutional grant to Congress to regulate commerce among the several States.
- Edson Leon Whitney, A. B., M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. Thesis: The law of strikes and lockouts.

1922

- William Lawrence Clay, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The right of labor to organize.
- James Lane Donahue, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The Shantung question.
- William Thomas Hammack, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: The revision of Federal laws.
- Wilson Forman Harper, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Administrative law of the United States as applied to local taxation.
- Rosalie Gardner Jones, A. B., LL. B., LL. M., M. A. Thesis: Influence on international relations of the different standards of living in different countries.
- Henry George Mellon, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Jurisdiction of court claims.
- Lowell William Raymond, A. B., LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Amending the Federal Constitution.
- William Franklin Stickle, A. B., LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Petroleum and its effects on international relations.

1923

- Paul Emery Hadlick, LL. B., LL. M., M. P. L. Thesis: The law of trade associations.
- Samuel Theodore Holmgren, A. B., LL. M. Thesis: The commercial power of municipalities.
- Edward Funston New, LL. M. Thesis: A study of crucial indicators and statistical calculi for judgment values in the use of the Marston deception test in court cases.
- Margaret Mary Stewart, LL. M. Thesis: The legal aspects of feeble-mindedness with illustrative cases.
- Lester Wood, LL. M. Thesis: The recent development of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

1924

- Hugo V. de Pena, LL. M. Thesis: Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine.
- Maurice Edward Salsbury, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: Public opinion and international relations.
- William Smith Stoner, LL. B., LL. M., M. P. S. Thesis: Can the United States Government own and operate the coal mines under the present Federal Constitution?
- Bates Mitchell Stovall, LL. B., LL. M. Thesis: A history of the regulation of public utilities by State commission.

1925

- Seth Thomas Bowen, A. B. Thesis: Interference proceedings.

Walter Alexander Brown, LL. M. Thesis: The character of the cases in which acts of Congress have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL. M. Thesis: Racial qualifications for naturalization and citizenship in the United States.

Ezekiel Ransom Stegall, A. B., LL. B., M. A. Thesis: The interpretation of Federal tax laws.

1926

George Curtis Peck, LL. M. Thesis: The Madero revolution from an American viewpoint.

Julien Daniel Wyatt, M. A., LL. B. Thesis: Federal registration of trademarks.

1927

Otto Dvoulety, LL. M. Thesis: The Diplomatic and Legal History of the Luxemburg Dynasty.

Henry Martyn Lewis, LL. M. Thesis: The Veto Power of the President.

Charles Pergler, LL. M. Thesis: International Law in Judicial Interpretation in the United States.

DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE

1922

Stuart Lewis, A. B., M. A., LL. B. Thesis: A comparative study of the principal features of corrupt practices legislation in the forty-eight States.

DOCTOR OF JURISTIC SCIENCE

1923

Ollie Roscoe McGuire, M. A., LL. B. Thesis: Legal history of the government of New Orleans.

Michael Angelo Mussman, M. A., LL. B. Thesis: The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States from 1889 to 1921.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

1925

Frederick Leslie Benton, M. A. Thesis: The hygiene of the mind with special reference to the college age.

1926

Grover Cleveland Kirk, M. A., M. D. Thesis: The comparative constitutional resistance to pulmonary tuberculosis manifested by the various personality reaction tests.

STUDENTS, 1927-28

* Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Arts.

† Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Political Science.

‡ Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Science.

§ Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

|| Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Students before whose names no symbol appears may be special students, not candidates for a degree, or may not yet have qualified for admission to candidacy. Some have already received one degree from The American University, as indicated after their names.

Abasolo, Maximino F., A. B., Macalester College	Caba, La Union, P. I.
Abbott, Martha R.	Washington, D. C.
Acker, C. E.	Washington, D. C.
Acorn, Robert Edward, LL. B., LL. M., M. P. L., Georgetown Law School; A. B., Lafayette College	Washington, D. C.
Albert, Gertrude G., A. B., University of Iowa	Washington, D. C.
Alden, Charles Stuart	Washington, D. C.
Alderman, Lewis Raymond, A. B., Univ. of Oregon	Washington, D. C.
§ Allen, Edith Louise, A. B., University of Illinois; M. A., Columbia University	Delavan, Pa.
† Alsup, Nellie Ann, B. P. S., American University	Washington, D. C.
§ Ashcraft, Arthur Lee, B. S., Valparaiso University; M. A., George Peabody College	Meade County, Ky.
Bacalzo, Julian y Picazo	Caba, La Union, P. I.
* Ball, Ella Virginia, A. B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Waynesboro, Va.
Barrows, Alice, A. B., Vassar College	Washington, D. C.
Bass, Mary E., A. B., Goucher College; M. A., Chicago University	Washington, D. C.
Bass, Nellie H., A. B., Goucher College	Washington, D. C.
Bastian, Alice May, B. S., Susquehanna Univ.	South Williamsport, Pa.
Beall, Louise Ogle	Washington, D. C.
Beebe, Milton Omar, A. B., Simpson College; S. T. B., Boston Univ.	Washington, D. C.
Bell, Frances Cooley, A. B., Meridian College	Cherrydale, Va.
Bier, Mary Elmira, A. B., Goucher College	Washington, D. C.
Birtwell, Bertha, A. B. "with distinction," George Washington Univ.	Washington, D. C.
Bitzing, Henry Roy, A. B., Macalester College; LL. B., University of North Dakota; LL. M., Georgetown University	Mandan, N. Dak.
Blakslee, Mary Bevan	Toronto, Can.
Blöse, David Thompson, B. S., Valparaiso University	Hamilton, Pa.
Bowen, Raymond Jennings, LL. B., Washington College of Law; LL. M., American University	Fresno, Ohio
Bowman, Earl McKinley, A. B., McPherson College; M. A., University of Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.
Boyd, Alma, A. B., Converse College	Spartanburg, S. C.
Brown, Gertrude G.	Washington, D. C.
Brown, Nancy Fairfax, A. B., Cornell University	Washington, D. C.
Brown, Rosa	Washington, D. C.

- Brubaker, Elizabeth Alfaretta, A. B. "magna cum laude," M. A.,
Syracuse University ----- Washington, D. C.
- ||Brungart, Vera Catherine, LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law
St. Joseph, Mo.
Washington, D. C.
- Buchan, Dorothy W. -----
- *Bucia, Simplicio Gementiza, A. B., George Washington University
Antequera, Bohol, P. I.
- Buker, Kenneth Cook ----- Anthony, R. I.
- Burhoe, Sumner Otheniel, B. S., Massachusetts Agrl. College; M. S.,
Kansas State Agricultural College ----- Westboro, Mass.
- Burmeister, Charles Alexander, B. S., Texas A. and M. College;
M. A., American University ----- Washington, D. C.
- Burrows, Robert Newton, A. B., University of Texas; M. A., Uni-
versity of Wisconsin ----- Nacogdoches, Tex.
- Byers, Kansas, A. B., University of North Carolina ----- Washington, D. C.
- Callahan, William Henry Shaw, LL. B., LL. M., M. P. L., George-
town University ----- Providence, R. I.
- Cannon, David Primrose, A. B., Duke University ----- Washington, D. C.
- *Carlston, Kenneth Smith, B. B. A. "magna cum laude," University of
Washington ----- Seattle, Wash.
- Carter, Kathleen Buckner ----- Washington, D. C.
- *Cerick, Slavko, A. B., University of Arizona ----- Yugoslavia
- †Christie, Emerson Brewer, A. B., Yale College ----- Washington, D. C.
- §Clement, Clarence Elbert, B. S., University of New Hampshire;
M. A., American University ----- Washington, D. C.
- Coe, Ada Hume, B. S., Teachers College, Columbia University
Washington, D. C.
- Comstock, Lula Mae, A. B., Wheaton College ----- Cherokee, Iowa
- Conner, George Langley ----- Anacostia, D. C.
- *Converse, Henry Thomas, B. S., University of New Hampshire
Beltsville, Md.
- §Cooper, Peter, A. B., M. A., Hope College ----- Passaic, N. J.
- Corkran, Clarence Herman, A. B., Eastern College; M. A., American
University ----- Washington Grove, Md.
- Cotterman, Harold F., A. B., Ohio State University; M. A., Columbia
University ----- Hyattsville, Md.
- Crawford, Frances Thorington, A. B., Woman's College, Mont-
gomery, Ala. ----- Greensboro, Ala.
- Culbertson, George Giffen, A. B., Emporia College; M. A., Ameri-
can University ----- Ballston, Va.
- §Daniel, Robert Clinton, A. B., Lynchburg College; M. A., George
Washington University ----- Lynchburg, Va.
- Davenport, Margaret Dyckman, A. B., Smith College; M. A., Colum-
bia University ----- College Hill, Clinton, N. Y.
- Davis, Edward Raymond, B. S., University of New Hampshire
Chevy Chase, Md.
- Dean, Minnie Foster, A. B., University of Ohio ----- Athens, Ohio
- Decker, Ruth Elizabeth, A. B., George Washington University; M. A.,
American University ----- Washington, D. C.
- *Defandorf, Elizabeth Petrie, A. B., Mount Holyoke College
Garrett Park, Md.
- Denham, Ruth Mellicent, A. B., George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

- ||Denit, Louis Malvern, LL. B., LL. M., George Washington University; M. P. S., American University-----Washington, D. C.
 Dent, Mary Catherine, A.B., George Washington Univ., Washington, D. C.
 Devine, Ruth, A. B., University of Colorado-----New York, N. Y.
 Dollarhide, Daniel Augustus, A. B., Henderson-Brown College; M. A., George Washington University-----Mt. Alto, Pa.
 Dorsey, Margaret Comfort, A.B., Univ. of Richmond--Bowling Green, Va.
 §Dudley, Harold Merriman, A. B., Simpson College; M. A., Northwestern University-----Washington, D. C.
 Dudley, Ola Hawkins, A. B., Kansas Wesleyan University; M. A., American University-----Point Cedar, Ark.
 Dufour, Arline, A. B., George Washington University--Washington, D. C.
 Dunlap, Anna Laura, A. B., M. A., Stanford Univ.-----Washington, D. C.
 Dutton, Lillian Bertha, A.B., George Washington Univ., Washington, D. C.
 Dvoulety, Otto, LL. B., LL. M., George Washington University; D. C. L., American University-----Prague, Czechoslovakia
 Eckman, James Roy, A. B., West Virginia University; M. A., Harvard University; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University-----Leechburg, Pa.
 †Echols, Floyd Leslie, M. D., Medical College of the State of South Carolina-----New London, Conn.
 Edwards, Miriam-----Attica, N. Y.
 English, Maude Franzoni, A. B., M. A., George Washington University Chevy Chase, D. C.
 *Esaías, John Rolland, A. B., Ohio Northern University; S. T. B., Boston University-----Damascus, Md.
 *Evans, David Hobart, A. B., Bucknell University; Th. B., Princeton Theological Seminary-----Hyattsville, Md.
 Farrington, Charlotte Raynsford, A. B., George Washington University; M. A., University of Minnesota-----Minneapolis, Minn.
 Fisher, Anna Louise, B. S., Columbia University-----Washington, D. C.
 *Flemming, Arthur Sherwood, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University Kingston, N. Y.
 Foster, Margaret Dorothy, A. B., Illinois College; M. S., George Washington University-----Washington, D. C.
 Frank, Bernard, B. S., Cornell University-----Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ||Frey, Charles Millard, A. B., University of Nebraska; LL. B., George Washington University-----Sterling, Nebr.
 Gable, Paul De Long, A. B., M. A., George Washington University Washington, D. C.
 Gamboa, Felipe Brewster, A. B., M. A., University of Oregon Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.
 Gardner, Susan Helen, A.B., George Washington Univ., Washington, D. C.
 Gatch, Elizabeth Ingle, A. B., Goucher College; M. A., Columbia University-----Frederick, Md.
 Gaumnitz, Walter Herbert, B. S., M. A., University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn.
 Gill, Julie Turnbull, B. S., Vanderbilt University; M. A., University of Wisconsin-----Washington, D. C.
 Gordon, William C., A. B., B. D., M. A., Yale University; Ph. D., Chicago University-----Washington, D. C.
 Green, Robert Powell, B. S., University of Chicago-----Louisville, Ky.
 §Groseclose, Elgin Earl, A. B., University of Oklahoma; M. A., American University-----New York, N. Y.
 *Gunther, Maude Cecil, A. B., Goucher College-----Washington, D. C.

- Halberg, Anna Dorothea, B. S., M. A., Johns Hopkins University
Mishicot, Wis.
- Harlow, Louise Worthington -----Wilmington, N. C.
- Harris, Frederick Brown, B. D., Drew Theological Seminary; A. B.,
M. A., Dickinson College -----Washington, D. C.
- Harris, Mary Vose, A. B., University of Wisconsin; M. A., Uni-
versity of Illinois -----Washington, D. C.
- Harris, John Tyre, LL. B., LL. M., D. C. L., George Washington
University -----Washington, D. C.
- ||Harrison, Wilbur Lake, A. B., Young Harris College; LL. D.,
National University Law School; M. A., American University
Savannah, Ga.
- ||Hartman, Joseph, B. C. S., Washington School of Accountancy;
LL. B., LL. M., George Washington University-----Crosby, Minn.
- Hawk, Genevieve, A. B., Miami University; M. A., Columbia Univ.
Washington, D. C.
- §Hayes, Edward Pearce, A. B., M. A., Johns Hopkins University;
B. D., Duke Theological Seminary-----Foochow, China
- Hazard, Henry Bernard, LL. B., University of Oregon; LL. M.,
D. C. L., American University-----Portland, Oreg.
- Heavener, Ulysses S. A., Ph. B., Taylor University; M. A., Amer-
ican University -----Kensington, Md.
- Heiser, Elizabeth Isabel, B. S., South Dakota State College; M. A.,
University of Nebraska -----Frederick, S. Dak.
- Helliwell, Lilian Agnes, A. B., Western College for Women (Ohio);
M. A., American University -----Washington, D. C.
- Hemington, Lucretia E., Ph. B., Buchtel College-----Washington, D. C.
- Holland, Marian Rogers, A. B., Colorado Col.-----Colorado Springs, Colo.
- §Howard, Charles Spaulding, B. S., Worcester Polytechnic Institute;
M. S., American University -----Washington, D. C.
- Howell, William Rabon, Ph. B., A. B., Milligan College; B. D.,
Yale University Theological Seminary; M. A., Yale University
Chestertown, Md.
- *Huff, Edyth Anna, A. B., John Fletcher College-----Clarinda, Iowa
- †Iden, Oscar Glenn, B. F. S., Georgetown University-----Corvallis, Oreg.
- Jayne, Florence Melissa, Ph. B., Univ. of Chicago-----Washington, D. C.
- Johnson, Bertrand Leroy, B. S., Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology -----Washington, D. C.
- Johnson, Grace Russell, A. B., Wells College; M. A., George Wash-
ington University -----Washington, D. C.
- §Johnson, Otto Theophilus, B. S., University of Vermont; M. A.,
M. S., George Washington University-----Proctor, Vt.
- Johnson, Paul Bowen, A. B., Yale College-----Washington, D. C.
- Joyce, Elizabeth B. -----Washington, D. C.
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Clarendon, Va.
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Brooklyn, Conn.
- Knott, Laura Anna, Ph. B., Hamline University; M. A., Radcliffe
College -----St. Paul, Minn.

- Kulitch, Radomir B., Graduate in Law, University of Belgrade
Negotin, Krokina, Serbia
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Theological Seminary -----Vienna, Va.
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versity of Chicago -----Dundee, Minn.
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Washington University -----Washington, D. C.
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American University -----Thomasville, Ga.
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Clarendon, Va.
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LL. B., National University Law School-----Grand Rapids, Mich.
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- *Mehring, Dorothea Louise, A. B., American University--Harrisburg, Pa.
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LL. M., George Washington University-----Columbus, Ind.
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American University -----Washington, D. C.
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 College -----Pittsfield, N. H.
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 Emory University -----Staunton, Va.
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 American University -----Gaithersburg, Md.
 Skitski, Vsevolod Lawrovitch, Gymnasium (Petrograd); M. A., Co-
 lumbia University -----Washington, D. C.
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 Smalley, Walter Ivan, A. B., Southern Methodist College; M. A.,
 American University -----Claude, Tex.
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 of Law; M. A., Michigan University -----Derby, Iowa
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 logical Seminary -----Silver Spring, Md.
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 town University; B. S., M. A., George Peabody College for Teach-
 ers; D. C. L., American University-----Piedmont, S. C.
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 North American Gymnastic Union (Indianapolis)---Washington, D. C.
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 Johns Hopkins University -----Shanghai, China
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tysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary; M. A., American Univ.
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- *Bucknell University
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- *Buchtel College
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- Chicago School of Civics
- *Chicago, University of
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- *Cincinnati, University of
- *Clarendon College
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- *Columbia University
- *Connecticut College
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- *Dakota Wesleyan University
- Davenport College
- *Delaware, University of
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- *Duke University
- *Eastern College, Front Royal
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- *Ecole Normale Supérieure
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